

heteroaryl having at least one heteroatom (and up to 4 heteroatoms) selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (iv) substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and (v) $-\text{CR}^4\text{R}^5\text{COOH}$. Preferably, Q^3 and Q^4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of (i) $-\text{CR}^4\text{R}^5\text{COOH}$ and (ii) hydrogen. Most preferred combinations are when Q^3 is $-\text{CR}^4\text{R}^5\text{COOH}$ and Q^4 is hydrogen in which R^4 and R^5 are as defined herein.

[0062] When Q^3 or Q^4 is (ii) a C_{1-6} alkyl, it can be substituted with alkyl; acyl; alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylsulfonyl; alkoxy; cyano; halogen; haloalkyl; hydroxyl; alkylthio; guanidino; cycloalkyl, which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl; heterocyclyl, which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, or nitro; aryl, which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl; heteroaryl which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, or nitro; $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; CO_2R^a , $-\text{R}^a\text{OH}$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$; and $-\text{CONR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$ where each of R^a , R^b , R^c , and R^d independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, or alkyl.

[0063] When Q^3 or Q^4 is (iii) $-\text{CR}^4\text{R}^5\text{Z}$, where Z is a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having at least one heteroatom (and up to 4 heteroatom) selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, or (iv) aryl, said Q^3 and Q^4 can be substituted with alkyl; acyl; alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylsulfonyl; alkoxy; cyano; halogen; haloalkyl; hydroxyl; alkylthio; $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; $-\text{R}^a\text{OH}$; $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{CONR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$ or $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$ where each of R^a , R^b , R^c , and R^d independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, or alkyl.

[0064] In Formula 1, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of (i) hydrogen, (ii) a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl, (iii) a 4- to 8-membered substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, (iv) a 5- or 6-membered substituted or unsubstituted aryl, (v) a 5- or 6-membered substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, (vi) a 5- or 6-membered substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl, (vii) a 5- or 6-membered substituted or unsubstituted heteroaralkyl, having at least one heteroatom (and up to 4 heteroatoms) selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (viii) a 4- to 8-membered substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkylalkyl, and (ix) a 4- to 8-membered substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic ring. Preferably, R^4 and R^5 are selected from the group consisting of (i) hydrogen, (ii) cycloalkyl, (iii) aryl, (iv) substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl, and (v) aralkyl. Most preferably, R^4 and R^5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, aryl, cycloalkyl, and substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, which alkyl is optionally substituted with alkoxy or $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

[0065] When R^4 or R^5 is (ii) a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl, said R^4 and R^5 can be substituted with alkyl; acyl; alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylsulfonyl; alkoxy; cyano; halogen; haloalkyl; hydroxyl; alkylthio; guanidino; cycloalkyl, which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl; heterocyclyl, which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl,

cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, or nitro; aryl, which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl; heteroaryl which may be further substituted with acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, or nitro; $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; CO_2R^a , $-\text{R}^a\text{OH}$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; and $-\text{CONR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$ where each of R^a , R^b , R^c , and R^d independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl.

[0066] When R^4 or R^5 is (iii) a 4- to 8-membered cycloalkyl, (iv) a 5- or 6-membered aryl, (v) a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, (vi) a 5- or 6-membered aralkyl, (vii) a 5- or 6-membered heteroaralkyl, having at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, (viii) a 4- to 8-membered cycloalkylalkyl, or (ix) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring, said R^4 and said R^5 can be substituted with hydroxyl; halogen; alkyl; acyl; alkylsulfonyl; alkoxy; cyano; haloalkyl; alkylthio; $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; CO_2R^a , $-\text{R}^a\text{OH}$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$; and $-\text{CONR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$ where each of R^a , R^b , R^c , and R^d independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl.

[0067] In Formula 1, R^4 and R^5 taken together can form a (i) 3-10 membered cycloalkyl or (ii) a 4-8 membered heterocyclic ring.

[0068] When R^4 and R^5 taken together form a (i) 3-10 membered cycloalkyl or (ii) a 4-8 membered heterocyclic ring, said ring can be substituted with hydroxyl; halogen; alkyl; acyl; alkylsulfonyl; alkoxy; cyano; haloalkyl; alkylthio; $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; CO_2R^a , $-\text{R}^a\text{OH}$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$, $-\text{CONR}^a\text{R}^b$; $-\text{NR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$, $-\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{COR}^c$; $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$; and $-\text{CONR}^a\text{SO}_2\text{R}^d$, where each of R^a , R^b , R^c , and R^d independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl.

[0069] G is selected from the group consisting of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. Preferably in Formula 1, G is carbon or nitrogen.

[0070] Q^5 of Formula I is (i) a substituted or unsubstituted 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring, or (ii) a 5- or 6-membered substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic ring having at least one heteroatom (and up to 4 heteroatoms) selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. When Q^5 is (i) a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring or (ii) a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring having at least one heteroatom (and up to 4 heteroatoms) selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, said Q^5 can be substituted with R^1 , R^2 and/or R^6 as defined herein. Preferably Q^5 is a substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered aromatic ring. Most preferably, Q^5 is substituted phenyl.

[0071] Optionally, Q^5 can have an additional substituent R^6 in any of the remaining positions (that is, the non-ortho positions relative to G). This is denoted by $(\text{R}^6)_n$, where n is 0 or 1. In Formula 1, when R^6 is present (that is when n equals 1), R^6 is selected from the group consisting of (i) substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl, (ii) halogen, (iii) alkoxy, (iv) cyano, (v) hydroxyl, (vi) haloalkyl, (vii) mono- or dialkylamino, (viii) 3-5 membered cycloalkyl, (ix) 3-5 membered cycloalkylalkyl, (x) alkenyl, (xi) alkynyl, and (xii) acyl. When R^6 is a C_{1-6} alkyl, it can be substituted